TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN tamed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

How to Lose New Jersey.

The probability is that the Republicans of New Jersey will pass at the present session of the Legislature, a license and local option law that will satisfy those moderate temperance people who have left the party merely to rebuke its inaction concerning the liquor question.

This probability has a direct bearing upon the national politics of the year. The pasreduce the Prohibitionist vote in New Jersey, and to almost the same extent increase the Republican vote at the Presidential election. This parrows the margin of safety for the Democrats; nevertheless, we believe that

New Jersey will go Democratic. It seems to us that the only thing that could put New Jersey's electoral vote in the Republican column would be the nomination of a free trade candidate by the Demo-

eratic National Convention. And it would not be necessary for the Convention to say squarely in its platform "We are a free trade party," or for the candidate to declare in so many words "I am a free trade Damoerr ""

The Menace of the Canadian Railroads Every day makes more clear the issue between the Canadian railroads and the United es, and every day serves to emphasize its gravity and importance. The circumstances under which Gen. JAMES H. WILSON brought the subject before the Senate committee, the diligent manner in which the Senate committee has labored to secure adequate information on the subject, and the prompt response at Washington to the demand for the protection of Amer-ican interests, all have contributed to alarm the Canadian railroads from Maine to Puget Sound. They have learned that Con grees is thoroughly alive to the danger which they threaten to every business interest of this country, and that it is a question of but a short time before it will enact socssary repression. It is not surprising. therefore to find them protesting against the contemplated legislation, or to see their emissaries hastening to Washington to take up the cudgels in their own defence.

It is too late. They have precipitated the hief themselves by the rapacity with which they have seized upon American commerce, and there is now no power that can stay the retribution which awaits them. We learn from Washington that there is no doubt of the prompt passage of the amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law which the Senate committee has adopted, and which is substantially as follows:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to allow any common carrier to receive any freight in the United States to be carriedjin scaled cars or in bond by railroad through a foreign country to any other place in the Dated States free of duty; and all laws and regulations which have been ostistrued to permit such practice are hereby repealed.

There can be no question respecting the

wisdom of this measure. Our railroads are perfectly willing to compete with their Canadian antagonists so long as they have a fair field. Indeed, so great is the sense of independence and pugnacity which characterises American railroad management, that we think it is safe to assume that the refroads would prefer a free and open fight with the Canadians. As a prominent manager of a great railroad property recently said to us, "We can whip the Canadians out of their boots on every class of freight under the sun, if Congress will only allow us. But what can we do? The long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce law ties our hands absolutely. The Canadian is bound by no such fetters; he can take his freight out of the United States, and carry it for nothing States again at such convenient point as he shooses, without a cent of duty or a cent's worth of respect for any of our laws; and we ere powerless to prevent it."

This is perfectly true, and while, in the interests of American commerce along our northern border, we should like open competition, we are free to admit that the trial that we have had of the Inter-State Commerce law inclines us strongly to the belief that in most respects it is an excellent e, and that the general interests of the country require that it be maintained and enforced. Since, therefore, it is inexpedient to repeal the Inter-State Comtoo law, by all means let it be enbut not for the purpose of wrecking American railroads and promoting the business and continuance of the Grand Trunk of Canada, or of those political and military railroads that lie further to the west, and which are a standing and enduring see to the social and commercial welfar of the United States.

We print elsewhere to-day an interesting interview with Gen. JAMES H. WILSON. It puts the more recent phases of the whole subject in the clear light of day, and should be read by everybody.

The Great Debate in Parliament.

As we read the cabled extracts from the memorable speeches heard last week in the House of Commons, we cannot but look with doubt on the current assertion that the day of orators is over, and that votes no longer can be changed by eloquence. If we take into account the effect produced, not only on the immediate auditors, but on the immeas urably wider audience reached through the press, we should probably consider the divered by Mr. GLADSTONE on Friday one of the most telling displays of oratorical ability ever made in the British Par-

What casts suspicion on the notion that the art of oratory is moribund is the fact that precisely the same depreciatory comts have been heard from the extollers of times past on the speakers of their own day in every generation for the last two hundred years. Thus Canning used to be compared unfavorably with Burke; Burke was held inferior to Chatham; Chatham in turn was pronounced less persuasive than BOLINGBROKE, while ST. JOHN'S extraordinary power to captivate an audience was deemed unequal to the species of mastery which had been shown PYM. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of his coevals should dispute Mr. GRADSTONE'S claim to rank in the very highest class of England's orators. Some of ractors, as, for instance, Mr. FROUDE (who himself is nothing if not rhetorical), speak of him slightingly as a mere rhetorician. But even his least friendly critics must acknowledge that no man by virtue of the spoken word has ever wielded a vast in fluence for so long a period as has Mr. GLADwrose, or has at an age so advanced exhibited such boundless fertility and fervor.

What Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, who followed him in Friday night's debate, called

Mr. GLADSTONE'S "immortal speech" occupled several hours in the delivery and covered six columns of the London newspapers. It was, of course, the readers of those new papers to whom the orator was really speaking, and it was their votes that he hoped to change. He could hardly expect the Unionist majority in the House of Commons to be directly affected by his vote, and in fact it was unshaken. But, sooner or later, members of Parliament are certain to reflect the wishes of their constituents, and Mr. GLAD-STONE had scarcely finished his appeal to public opinion before there came peremptory mandate from the sovereign people in the shape of a decupled Gladstonian majority in Southwark. This was followed by the return of a Gladstonian candidate from Edinburgh to a seat which the same man had formerly acquired as a Unionist. There are to be several other byelections this week, and should these con firm the signs of revolution in the feeling o the country, we need not be surprised to see an organized desertion of Lord SALIBBURY by a section of the Liberal dissidents. We refer to the knot of Radicals who followed

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN into the coalition camp

and who cannot be detained there if their

leader tarries much longer on this side of the Atlantic. Not only was Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech in itself a weighty and impressive thing, but the conditions under which it was delivered were remarkable. To say nothing of the effective support afforded him by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and of the strenuous attempts of Mr. GOSCHEN and Mr. BALFOUR to uphold the Tory cause, the arraignment of the coercion programme by Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN on the preceding evening had raised the debate on the address to an exceptionally high level of forensic talent and moral tone. The spirit in which Mr. O'BRIEN had referred to his own imprisonment aroused admiration even in political opponents, and his demonstration of the futility of the Crimes act, considered as a political engine for the destruction of the Parnellit party, is said to have made a certain impression on some of Mr. Balpour's colleagues At all events, reports are rife that Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BRACH, who has just reon tered the Ministry as President of the Board of Trade has insisted on a more lenient ad ministration of affairs in Ireland, and that orders to that effect have, much to Mr. Balfour's annoyance, been sent to Dublin.

The Astor Library.

The annual report of the Astor Library is always interesting, as indicating the literary preferences of the more cultivated of read ers, and the departments of learning which have the most attraction for students.

The present tendency, too, is toward the greater use of this library for study and investigation only, the growth of free circulating libraries and the exceeding cheap ness of light literature drawing away from it many of those who read for amusement merely. During 1887, according to the re port just issued, the number of ordinary readers decreased by more than six thousand as compared with 1886, and yet nearly six teen thousand more books were consulted The inference, of course, is that, though fewer in number, the readers sought the library for more serious purposes, the aver age number of books required by each hav ing greatly increased.

The collection now comprises 227.654 vol umes, a number which seems small in com parison with the more than two million the National Library of Paris and the million and a half in the British Museum of London. In our own country, too, it falls far behind the Boston Public Library and the Library of Congress in the matter of size, and is excelled by the library of Harvard College in that and other respects Even the neighboring Mercantile Library contains about as many volumes. It growth is also very slow, the number of volumes purchased last year having been only 1,096, and the sum expended on both book and binding less than \$7,000. In addition 1.879 volumes were received by gift, being in large part public documents, though also inpresented by Mr. Asron, who continues to be the most munificent benefactor of the library, to which he also gave more than

\$4,000 for current expenses. The number of readers was 60,449, of whom 51,180 were ordinary readers, and 9,269 per sons who were admitted to the alcoves for more thorough study. Of the 180,850 volumes drawn, the greatest number related to English literature, and the history of the United States came next, after which followed in order American literature, the fine arts, British history, French literature, phi lology and linguistics, general science, French history, medicine and surgery, chem istry and physics, encyclopedias, and her

aldry and genealogy.

The demand for these heraldic and genealogical works is large and continuous from year to year, and its proportionate extent is very significant, the greatest number of vol umes consulted in any other department having been 16,214, as against so many as 4.664 in this. There is no country in which the interest in real or supposititious ancestor is greater than in this republic, and the tendency to seek heraldic distinction steadily grows stronger, despite the most embarras ing obstacles to the discovery and proof of the right to bear arms, according to the laws

Of the readers in the alcoves more than one-half devote themselves to the study of the works relating to patents, the subjects receiving most attention from the rest being American history, theology, medicine and surgery, American literature, music, fine arts, Orientalia, British history, English literature, botany, and German history. Here also there were some students of heraldry and genealogy, the department of investiga tion so fascinating for the republican mind

The Voices of Women. In speaking of what we lately said as to the voices of American women being high and harsh in comparison with those of English women, the Savannah News asks us to make an exception in favor of the Souther woman, to whose voice, it contends, "high and harsh is not a term that applies."

We very gladly and in justice make the exception so far as concerns a large part of Southern women, especially of the more Southern States. The women of Charleston of Savannah, of Mobile, and of New Orleans have always been distinguished for the sweetness and melodiousness of their voices and for a very charming manner of speech generally. Whether this most excellen thing in woman is due to the effect of the climate on the organs of speech, or to the conditions of life and society in these Southern regions, we shall not undertake to say, but probably they both have an influen on the voices of the women to make them softer, gentler, and lower than the feminine voice to the northward. There are also little peculiarities of speech, of modulation and intonation, which are very charming, and give the Southern women distinction among a multitude. It is possible, too, that negro nurses have had something to do in modifying the Bouthern voice, for the negro

tones are soft and musical in great part, as the African and Oriental voice generally is, the sounds of the languages promoting an

agreeable speech. But when you get so far north as Philadelphia the voices of women become sharp head voices, so that the sound of many of them in a gathering, no matter how elegant its composition, is really distressing to the ear. In Philadelphia all the defects of the Southern woman's speech seem to have been retained, and to them is added whatever is most discordant in the utterance of the women of our Northern States. That the climate, with its swift changes, affects the voice in our Northern latitude, and tends to make it harsh and nasal, seems to be unquestionable, for it irritates the mucous membrane, with the result of preventing normal sounds.

There is also great neglect on the part of parente and teachers in training children to properly use their organs of speech, and to correct manifest faults in the management of the voice. Children whose utterance is harsh and nasal are not put through a course of possible discipline to conceal the grave detect. Their propriety of behavior is carefully looked after, but their voices ever neglected and they grow up with the unmusical tones of their childhood, and with an inability to make their utterance agreeable. Leaving out a very few of them, and the exceptions are chiefly of Irish birth and descent, our orators fall lamentably in melody of speech, in agreeable modulation, and in the art of so using our language as to make it most grateful to the ear. Yet we have what are called teachers of elecution; but they usually confine themselves to instructing boys and girls in the mannerisms of speaking, not to training them to treat the organs of speech as an instrument for the production of agreeable sounds. We have heard professors of elecution whose own voices were execrable, harsh, and nasal, and

improperly controlled. Of all the languages of Europe there is only the Italian which excels ours in sonority and in the opportunities it affords for sweet and musical expression. There are too many nasal sounds in the French for it to be alto gether agreeable, even though it be used by so beautiful an elocutionist as SARA BERN-HARDT, and in the German there are too many guttural sounds. The English language it self is euphonious and sonorous, and whoever does not give it these qualities in his utterance is failing to put it to proper use. One of the most neglected of all branch of elegant education in this country is the

Mr. Cleveland and the Second Term Question.

cultivation of the speaking voice, especially

in women.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Times, comments emphatically in the following language upon a recent public statement of some journal which our contem porary does not name:

"Just such foolish little paragraphs as this get a ru

n the newspapers:
"President CLEVILLER, they say, has allowed some of his friends to understand that unless the House passes tariff bill in conformity with the recommendation of h message, he will not be a candidate for resisction. "Now, President CLEVELARD has never allowed any his friends to understand anything of the kind."

We have no doubt that the Hartford Times is correct in affirming that President CLEVELAND has never allowed his friends to understand that he will not be a candidate for reflection in case the House of Representatives should fail to pass such a tariff bill as he recommended in his recent

annual message.

The only declaration of Mr. CLEVELAND which bears upon the idea of his own possible election for a second term as President, was contained in his letter accepting the nomination for the present term, written on Aug. 18, 1884. It was expressed in the solemn words which here follow:

When an election to office shall be the selec tion by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realisation of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from rectaction. When we con sider the patronage of this great office, the alhurements of power, the temptation to retain place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a seal born of benefits and fostered by the hope of favoraget to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reflection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterise a government by the people."

There is nothing to show that Mr. CLEVE-LAND has adopted any view of the subject which differs from that he so earnestly expressed in this letter written three year and six months ago.

Is There Another Misunderstanding?

One of the meet pestiferous features of strikes is noticeable in the case of the set tlement of that of the Reading coal miners. Master Workman Lewis, who induced the miners to return to work, has been reported as saying that after work was resumed a final arrangement would be arrived at by "arbitration." An important journal of Pennsylvania, the Pittaburgh Diepoi its to Mr. AUSTIN CORBIN the statement that if the men would return "the company would submit further questions to arbitration."

In the only documents published expres ing the understanding between President Corsin and Master Workman Lawis there is not a word about arbitration Mr. Corbin's letter says that wages would be on the \$9.50 besis "until hange should be mutually agreed upon. Mr. Luwis's letter says after the mining operations are in progress "the subject of wages will be considered in a conference be tween the company and its employees." Arbitration is not breathed here, nor anything

If arbitration has been agreed upon the there must be some secret document to sustain it, and, if there is, it should be made public at once. In no other respect have or ganized laboring men been subjected to more unprincipled bedevilment than in the way they have been led to believe that their quarrels with capital would be subjected to arbitration. If there has been a misunde standing between the miners and the Read ing Company, it is unfortunate, but even if the misunderstanding exists only in the public press it should be rectified.

It would be hard to find a better story of its kind than that in yesterday's Sun from the Pennsylvania town of Connelleville, about the sturdy lover, STEVENS, who, at the ripe age of wedding, a gang of the rough young fellows o the place began a calithumpian serenade in froat of his house, he peramptorily ordered them off, and, when they refused to obey, the energetic bridegreem rushed upon them fore and aft, with hammer and tongs, so to speak.

best them with the instruments which he tore from their grasp, planted his blows between their peepers with his avenging arm, like a champion, and in hot pursuit, drove them off, battered and limping, howling and yelling

Murder!" It was a rare spectacle, truly. It was a seda-tive dose that the bridegroom administered to the calithumpian roughs. They are not the only residents of Connellaville who will hereafter give due respect to Mr. LEVI D. STEVENS.

And surely proud was that bridegroom, prouder far than other bridegrooms was he, when he strode back in triumph to his bride, the opportunity of showing her the stuff he is made of, and the mettle that is in him, and the weight that slumbers in the septuagenarian arm with which he premised to protect her. The bride, too, she must be proud of her groom, who displayed a pluck unsurpassed by groom, who displayed a pives, though they had that of the Homoric heroes, though they had not reached the age of 75.

All hall to the conqueror of Connellsville!

Another very good way to construct a LARRY" Godern alethometer is to stretch a wire across the room or office, from wall to wall, high enough to clear the heads of people. dred wooden buttons, such as are used in marking at billiards. "LARRY" GODEIN'S progress toward veracity can be counted off by pushing the buttons from one side to the other, point by point

Even a child can be taught to understand and operate this form of the Godein alethometer.

It is too bad that so excellent a gentleman should be required to defend his reputation in such despersite manner, and so often Mr. Cultura's character for intelligence should be guarantee enough against his accepting a jocular nomination. —#ioony Fines.

The trouble lies in no defect of intelligence. and certainly in no lack of excellence of character. To make an almost ideally perfect man, Mr. CHILDS needs only a little extra alertness of the sense of humor—such, for instance, as would have prevented him from consenting to the extraordinary inscription which has been put upon his Millow window in St. Margaret's Church, London: "This window is dedicated to the Glory of God in memory of John Milrox by GEORGE W. CHILDS."

Gov. ORMSBEE of Vermont says that Senstor EDMUNDS "is not likely to permit the use dency. It doesn't appear that anybody is clam-

Whatever falls from the lips of that veteran and patriotic politician, Col. Gronon Bursa, is sure to be worthy of attention, and to prompt to thought; but we could not agree with him the other day when he laid down the rinciple in an interview, which was published in the Tribune, that no Catholic can be nomnated for President without exposing to danger of defeat the party which nominates im. Col. Burss is himself a Catholic, and in that as in everything else fidelity and sincerity are his distinguishing characteristics; and we bject decidedly to any axiom which would exdude such a citizen from any line of political promotion. We do not expect to see a President lected by the Republican party at present; out we are very averse to any limitation, which en religious grounds alone, would prevent the nomination to that office or to any other of a titizen like Gronge Bliss.

We read with interest in the columns of the New York Times yesterday a long article on Trusts, in which twenty or thirty of these big hings were more or less described. But there was nothing said about the great Whiskey Trust, perhaps the most magnificent and nowerful of them all. The Whiskey Trust is the only one to which the motion of dictating the policy of the Government as regards the tariff has ever been attributed, or which presumes to revenue system, and to that end goes in for ust as much free trade as can be got. Why should a frank free trade journal like the Times refrain from communicating the facts regard-ing this frank free trade Trust?

We find in some of our contemporaries the subjoined remarks attributed to the Hon W. Q. GRESHAM of Indiana, formerly one of the most brilliant Generals of the civil war, and now Circuit Judge of the United States for the Beventh Circuit:

"I have never allowed ambitton to take hold of me. for when it gets into a man it makes a slave of him. There are no doubt great pleasures to a man in being so distinguished among his fellows, but the distinction is of his office rather than of him personally. What attaches all that can be done! Nothing. He can follow no pur suit which would bring him in conflict with other people he can do nothing unless follow a pastoral pursuit o enter some calling like literature, as many of our em ment men are doing. Now, all this is the reward where one has been successful. What are the conditions where failure has ensued? Do you know there is no ageny like that of destroyed hope or ambition ! Go of among men and pick out those who are miserable, an who are they? The men who allow themselves to be lieve that they were entitled to something better than what they got."

We shall not deny that Judge GRESHAM is wise in the view which he takes of this subject, as he is wont to be in his view of every subject but that does not affect the truth that he would be one of the very strongest candidates the lent, or the other truth that, if he should be elected, he would make an able, upright, and most valuable Chief Magistrate

One cat brought fame and fortune to Dick But the greatest of all is THE SUN'S office cat; and the noble creature was never livelies or more hopeful than now.

One of the most characteristic and terrible of a tornado's powers was exhibited at Mount Vernon, according to the account of Mr. REAR-DOY, an eye witness of the storm. He says:

"The thing that most impressed me was the destruc-tion of the County Court House, a magnificant three-story brick building. It looked to me as though the huge pile of brick and mortar had been struck by a gigantic battering ram, er, if you please, by a big club in the hands of a power strong enough to knock it down at a single blow. It seemed to collapse all at once, spread out crush and bury the buildings surrounding it."

The "spreading out" of the building was doubtless caused by the explosive action of the imprisoned air as the partial vacuum in the centre of the tornado passed over it.

When the day of reckoning comes the un-nightly structures must come down. The owners of the elevated lines realise that the attracts of New Tork will not much longer be filled and covered by their dirty, notey property. The elevated roads are but a temporary expedient.—Sector Hernich

Well, that is news. How are you going to get hem down? Their legal right to stand is perfeet. They are of immense benefit to the peos. Other means of rapid transit will, we trust be found, but there is no satisfactory reason why the elevated lines should not run in comstition with them forever.

A cable despatch reports that the King of Abyssinia is "disquieted" by the defeat of his troops. This suggests the French gentleman of scanty English who expressed himself as dissatisfied" at the death of his favorite

Don't call the wind storm that wrecked the Illinois town of Mount Verson a "evolone. That appears to be the Western name for it but it is incorrect and misleading, nevertheess. It was a cyclone that brought wind and rain to this city, and to a large area of the country, yesterday. The destructive wind that burst upon Mount Vernon Sunday afternoon was a tornado.

The Meanest Man is heard from occasion ally. On Saturday he stole an overcoat from a man who had taken it off to jump into the East River and save a drowning person. This prob-ably breaks the Meanest Man's meanest record.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. SAMSON says that the Modern Idol is BACCHUS. Where does MANKON come in? OUR ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Mundred Thousand Men on the Rolls, and Eight Million Available.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The detailed official statistics of the militia made up by Adjt.-Gen. Drum present many features of interest. There has been a gain of more than 8,000 dur ing the past year in the organized and uniformed State forces, which now number, according to the last returns, an aggregate of 100,887 officers and men. But this body is a small proportion of the whole number available for military duty, which last, according to the astimates estimates of the War Department, now amounts to 7,920,768. Large as this estimate is, it cannot be excessive, since it makes the arms-bearing part of the population less than one in seven, and our country is known to pos-sess an unusually large proportion of such population, since it is steadily reënforced by young, vigorous, and adventurous men of other

At the head of the militia list is New York, with its aggregate of 12,634 in the National Guard. Then follow Pennsylvania and Ohio, with 8,367 and 5,694 respectively. But there the order corresponding to total population ceases, and we come next upon Massachusetts, 4.751: Bouth Carolina, 4.457; Georgia, 4.805;

ceases, and we come next upon Massachusetts,
4.751; Bouth Carolina, 4.457; Georgia, 4.805;
New Jersey, 8.931, and so on. Thus it is clear
that with no standard of members set up in
any State, indicating that a given percentage of
its population shall be in the active militia,
and in the lack of any Federal requirement,
certain States show a proportion of active
militia much above the average. So, too, some
States whose populations would warrant a
large militia strength maintain a very small
one. Such, for example, are Tennesses. Kentucky, and North Carolina.

One point made clear is that the present returns are more trustworthy than those
current a few years ago. The practice has been
to take the latest statistics sent to the Adjutant-General's office and report them until
new ones are received, even if their inaccuracy is suspected. For example, Florida for
years posed as one of the great militia States
of the Union, ranking next to New York and
Pennsylvania in this respect. The reason was
probably that during the political troubles of a
dozen years ago a large force of local militia
was called out, and in the absence of revised
figures Florida was still credited with this
extra force. Only a few years ago, when New
York was reporting 11,686 militia, and Pennsylvania 8,380. Florida was still represented as
having 7,283, and Ohio followed with 5,848,
Now we find a careful return from Florida, and
she has a total of 701 officers and men.

There is little likelihood of much legislation
for the militia during the present eession of
Congress. In the first place, the great increase
in the annual appropriation made last winter
is thought to supply pressing needs. In the
next place, the old projects for reorganizing the
militia and making it more uniform in cress,
arms, equipments, discipline, and drill have
for the moment been superseded by a new idea
of forming a great annual camp of militia,
with regulars assisting, at the expense of the
Government. As this project would interfer
to some extent with State

With the liberal increase of the appropriation made by Congress at its last session for the benefit of the militia, it is earnestly hoped that the State military authorities will, by an increased allowance of ammunition, foster and develop the efficiency of the rank and file in target and develop the efficiency of the rank and file in target firing.

The care of bis weapon is an important duty of a solder, and therefore, while many company organizations include an armorer, his duties should not be those of an absolute caretaker, but rather as an instructor of the men of the company, except in rare cases, where his services as an exteri are a necessity. Such benefit would undoubtedly result from the satablishment, during each encountement of an officery school for instructing each encountement of an officery school for instructing cache encountement of an officery school for instructing cache encountement of a company depends measure bly on the intelligence and knowledge of its non-commissioned officers, I would also suggest the advantage of holding weekly, during the winter months, a non-commissioned officers' school (the Captain as instructory for instruction in company drill, duties of guards and sentinels, and the administration of a company. Young officers of the army could be spared during the winter to report to the Adjutanta-General of States on application of the Governors, to add in the instruction of both officers and non-commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and non-commission of the start of the commission of the company.

General of States on all the states of the content of the content

It is obvious that the methods of improve-ment thus pointed out, as deductions from last year's official inspections of militia campa, do not depend at all upon the legislation of Con-

A Southern Flag Raising. From the Charleston World. FOR PRESIDENT. David B. Hill. of New York.

Subject to the action of the National Democratic Con-Mayor Hewitt is a Sound Democrat.

From the New York Pribune.

Many rumors, conjectures, and guesses have Mayor Hewitt to appear at the Press Club dinner at Del-'s on Thursday night and the reason for it. The Mayor's letter to the committee was brief, but it was long enough to centradict some of the steries that were

I do not desire to unite in honoring a banquet given in honor of the Managing Editor of the New York World. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The Depew Been Rushing On.

From the Newburgh Daily News. Chauncey M. Depew's name, as that of a Presidential candidate, is getting on everybedy's tongue.

The choice of the Republicans seems to be dividing between Depew, Gen. Sheridan, and John Sherman, and Depew is fast leading them all. His popularity and strength as a candidate is conceded, and in many parts of New York State it is reported that about three out of

every four Republicans favor his nomination. can carry New York State beyond ques therman would not be likely to secure the State If the Republicans want to succeed they will nominate Depew for President, and some Western man for Vice-President—say "Uncle Dick" Ogiesby, Governor of Illinois, he who "hung the Anarchists," or, rather, reused to save them from hanging.

What's the matter with this ticket, anyhow?

For President, CRADEGEV M. DEFEW of New York. For Vice-President, RICHARD OGLESSY of Illinois. That's a ticket that would win

Abram Stovens Hewitt Is No Snob. From the Oincinnati Enquirer.

I never heard of Mayor Hewitt denouncing any poor, misled, misleading, impecunious, public com-petitor. He has never been a snob with regard to wealth. petitor. He has never been a snob with regard to wealth, and does not like some of the young country amateurs turned of late years into New York society, yearn to be a manager at a reception, and to have the distinguished foreign popinjay brought first to his table. All Serts of Humors are Afont.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser. A rumor current in New York the other day that our eld county Wicklow friend, "Larry" Godkin of the Spenting Port, had been caught telling the truth, acks confirmation in the verscious Bux.

That Would Stop Them. From the St. James's Guette. A particularly vigorous speaker at a woman's o rise up in their thousands and march to the polls I should like to know what there is on this earth that could stop them !" And in the momentary silence which ollowed this percration a still, small voice remarked:

National Conventions.

1865, New York. 1872 Cincinnati. REPUBLICAN. 1868, Chicago, 1872, Philadelphia. 1876, St. Louis. 1880, Cincinnati 1884, Chicago. 1876, Cincinnati. 880, Chicago. John Sherman and the Oyster.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You ex To The EDITOR OF THE BUN-SIF: 101 express surprise that the liepublicans of Ohio at their late
banquet in Columbus. in commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, should put the "expansive and
luscious" Shrywsbury cyster "on the helf ahoil" in the
but of the mountaint of the Engulsicans of Ohio
the the nomination of the Shrymsbury configuration of the
Manuscrop State of the Shrymsbury and presumably can awalow almost anything.

Washington Feb. 15.

Two Bellars and a Half. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please state the value of a "pound" in New York money as it existed at the beginning of the present century, based upon authoritative sources, and oblige A Rades.

For Some New Yorkers to Consider. Harry Adaras should either write poetry or lave his hair cut.

THE INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST. A Woman of Bakota Fours that They May Be Terrible Work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is being done about the Severalty act? We read that a commission had been sent out to negotiate with the Indiaus, that it was the cause of great dissatisfaction among them, and that a committee of chiefs would visit Washington this winter to lay their side of the case

before the President.

Some years ago, when the Commission sent out to negotiate for the opening of a part of the great Sioux reservation here in Dakota their work, a band of 500 Sloux from Pine Ridge camped on our place. The interpreter came up to the house, and was soon followed by a couple of dozen braves, who came, as usual, for their dianer. I asked the interpreter what progress the Commission was making. He as-

progress the Commission was making. He assured me that they could not induce the Indians to part with their lands but I insisted that he ask them the question then and there, which he accordingly did. At the very mention of the matter their faces grew dark and ugly, and their angry utterances told me their answer before the interpreter turned to me. They say. No, they will fight first." he said. That was the spirit of the Indians then, and I am sure it is so now. They are tired of giving up their valuable lands and receiving therefor cattle that they have to kill and eat to live, wagons that their ponies balk with and that they have to leave on the prairie, and clothes that they trade off to the whites for what they can get. They do not want money, for they gamble it away to the squaw men, and least of all do they want a promise to pay a sum of money some years hence.

Moreover, strange as it may seem. Indians will not settle down upon quarter sections of land with whites for neighbors. They want to be by themselves, and to be governed by their own laws, which white men say are in many respects superior to our own.

iand with whites for selgibors. They want to be by themselves, and to be governed by their own laws, which white men say are in many respects superior to our own.

For these and many other reasons the act must cause widespread discontent in all the tribes affected by it; and in all probability, if they become convinced that it will be put interested to the selfect, or even if it be urged upon them so strongly as to rouse them to the fighting pitch, will prove a common cause to unite them in a general war upon the whites. They will be desperate, and a desperate indian lalke an insane person, having no care for the consequences, but pursuing his ebject revence, in the very face of death. He "dies fighting."

If there is an outbreak next summer, what is there to prevent the most frightful massacrin all history? All over the Northwest are isolated and defenceless settlers, villages, and amall towns. When these are smoking ruiss, and not till then, will the roving bands of Indians give the soldiers a change to follow and fight them. Till then the military can no more prevent their terrible work than they can round up the meadow larks on the prairie.

An evidence of the changed temper of the Indians is found in the Crow treuble. For years men have written and published descriptions of the richness of the Crow reserve in Montans. For years men have dwelt on their borders almost with foot uplified to set it upon the coveted land, coveted not because it is better, but because it is forbidden.

Never that I know of, was the hand of a Crow raised against the whites till last fall. Our friends in peace, our allies in war, we ever found them as true as they were brave. But who cannot see back of the flimsy pretext of the trouble there the real truth that their hearts are bad "toward us now?

There will be now wrning. The local papers will suppress all mention of any alarming rumors lest settlers be kept out of the country. The Commission, junketing with the whites of the agencies and esqoling a few old men with dovernment c

BUFFALO GAP, Dakota, Peb. 12.

LITERARY ADVICE.

Miss Cleveland, St. Augustine, and Father Hardouin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see it announced that Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is writing a life of Saint Augustine. I think she would be better employed in writing the

life of the Man in the Moon.

Jean Hardouin, a learned French Jesuit, who died in 1729, at the age of 83 years, began to suspect at the age of 44 that certain writings of the Christian Fathers were spurious. turning his attention to the Greek and Latin classics he found evidence sufficient to convince him that most of these were forgeries of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. For publishing some of these opinions he was reprimande by his superiors and debarred from promotion in the Church. The Parlement de Paris suppressed his book, and in 1708 he was compelled to make a public retraction. But he, nevertheless, reproduced his opinions in another book. written or completed just before his death. This book was published in London in 1766. Prolegomena." Hardouin's contemporaries as-

entitled Ad Censuram Scriptorum veserum.

Prolegomena." Hardouin's contemporaries assailed him and appeared to put him down. But in his posthumous work he seems to maintain his ground against their assaults. And now scholars are beginning to suspect that much of the so-called classical literature was produced after the revival of learning.

The authenticity of the letters of Pliny to Trajan was disputed as early as 1747, when Melmoth translated them, and when Dr. Middleton published his "Life of Cicero" in 1741, the Rev. Mr. Tunston of Cambridge University assailed the genuineness of the letters of Cicero upon which the life was founded. An examination of these letters of Pliny and Cicero convinces me that they are forgeries, and probably of modern date. The "Annais of Tacitus" has, in my judgment, been proved to be a forgery of the lifteenth century, by Poggio Bracciolini, one of the most accomplished scholars of that period; and a personal examination of the most accomplished scholars of Tacitus, has convinced me that that too, is a modern forgery, and probably the works of Tacitus, has convinced me that that too, is a modern forgery, and probably the work of Foggio.

too, is a modera forgery, and probably the work of Poggio.

But Father Hardouin was very vehement in deacuncing the forgery of church literature, and his motive was the stronger because he believed that all modern heresy was based on the writings of the Fathers, particularly St. Augustine. He charged the forgeries on the Benedictine monks, who from the sixth to the sixteenth century were almost the sole depositories of learning. In the full conviction that all the early Church history was a forgery, Hardouin said:

douin said:

There was no public heresy, nor any public persecation in the Church, from its foundation among the gentiles and the abolition of the synagogue, up to the time
of Wyciffe (1824-1894), who first used the forged books
under the names of Augustine and others, as waspons
against the Church, flo Augustine begat Wyciffe Wydiffe
begat Luther, Luther begat Calvin, and Calvin begat
Jansen. And these are about all the heresies Christianity has ever seen. Januar. And these are about all the hercales Christian.

ity has ever seen that we read about in these pretended ancient books are fictions gotten up for the purpose of propagating atheirs under the pretext of opposing heres. They are all inexplicable and allly—Manicheans, Arians, Macedonians, Mutychians, Nestorians, Felagians, and all the rest.

The work of forgery, he says, began about the year 1850, and flourished for a period of 150 years. The forgers were competent, and some of them could vie with Virgil and Horace. The pretended writings of all the Greek and Latin fathers, he says do not exceed in quantity what Luther and Caivin and their associates produced is fifty years, and the works of Augustine do not exceed those of Alphonso Tostado or Albert ie Grande.

The Highest Count in Cribbage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Nir: In Sunday's "Answers to Correspondents" you say that 24 is the largest count in cribbage. Thi is a mistake The highest count in cribbage in one hand is 30. A jack turned up and four fives in the hand count 16 twos. 12 for pairs, and two for the jack turned up. I had the pleasure of holding this hand on Saturday; it was a real pleasure, too.

F. W. K.

A Great Sleeper From Dublin

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I. Patrick Mackia, having read in the Sunday edition of The Sur the challenge of James Deboia, or William Benson, do hereby challenge any or either of the above named for a match of 142 hours or more for any amount of meney, from \$500 to \$1,000. Principals can be seen at appended address. Having slept for four days in Dublin, where I won my reputation. I am in the position of being able to do more at any time.

Patrick Mackin.

570 Fullow Street, BROGREYS, Feb. 19.

Backers are Mr. James McCann and David William. Backers are Mr. James McCann and David William

The Mother of the Biair Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that ational bill. That may be, but it should not be forgotter hat ex-Senator J. W. Patterson is its mother. Asserons, M. H., Feb. 12.

To-night the Harvard Club will hold the grandest banquet of their history. The array of speakers is unprecedented in respect to their names, and they are almost all in tiptop training, especially Measra. Hewitt and Depew. The time allowed to those distinguished citizens should alone pan out of a value equal to the price of the dinner. PEARLY FINGER TIPS.

Washington is a Great Pince for Maxicares and Fine Hands.

The members of the French Legation have the best-kept hands of any men at Washington. This is on the authority of a local manicure, as she addressed herself artistically to the reportorial finger nails. There's hardly a man in the embassy whose finger tips are not as brillant as mother of pearl. They go to the manicures as regularly as to barbers. Why shouldn't they? Manicuring is a Fronch art, and patriotism alone would lead then to favor it.

In this city men are better patrons of manicures than are women.

The artiste des mains drew aside a porcupine-quili portière and showed a handsomely furnished apartment in which several well-known men were awaiting their turn at the manicural cushion. From the Washington Critic.

quill portière and showed a handsomely furnished apartment in which several well-known
men were awaiting their turn at the manicural
cushion.

"This is our smoking room," she said. "Our
art has found such favor among the masculine
element that it was necessary to provide thus
for our men patrons."

"How de you account for the predominance
of men among your customers?"

"I think it's because women learn the art
themselves and practise it at home. Miss
Cleveiand took a clever way of availing herselt
of the art. She sent her maid hers to be treated. The maid was observing and imitative,
and afterward dressed her lady's hand in the
most approved fashion. But hiss Cleveiand
didn't profit much by her ruse, for the maid demanded the wages of skilled labor, and when
this was refused her gave up her situation and
opened manicural parlors.

"It's surprising how pretty fingers please
even the great of the land. Not long ago a
Representative from one of the Gulf States
happened into my parlors. Washington civilisation had pinched his toos and in consequence, he had a corn to be treated. After I
had placed him properly on his feet he paid me
ilberally, and said he guessed he would hurry
over and see the President on business, i
glanced at his hands, each finger of which
carried a much-chewed nail. I suggested that
he submit to manicuring, but as he didn't appear to understand what I meant I finished of
a finger for him. It took his fancy exactly, and
now he exhibits ten glittering gems at his
finger ends whenever he removes his gloves."

The finger-decorative fad has probably
reached a higher development in Washington
than in any other American city. At a fashionable school in this city nell culture is almost a
part of the curriculum, and the boariers are
yisited regularly by a manicure and instructed
in the mysteries of ungust adornment. Mrs.
James Brown Potter was noted while in Washington society for the beauty of her finger tips,
and did much to increase the popularity of this
peculiar art.

Mrs. Clevela

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAL

Old New Yorkers tell of the decline of the peanet habit in this city. They say that in their boyhood thou-sands of New Yorkers used to carry a handful of pea-nuts in their pockets and munch them with solid satisaction. Peanut shells were strewn around werkshops and on the streets and the pit of the Howery Theatre
was not the only pit where they crackled under the
tread of pedestrians. The cld New Yorkers attribute the
decay of the peanut habit to the disappearance of the
numerous peanut stands which used to decorate the treet corners and of the venders who went about with period of his occupancy of his bench in Madison square was a famous consumer of peanuts, otherwise knows

There are bootblacks on our streets who make 83 a day in dry weather. There are newsboys who average \$1 a day in selling papers. There are old cio man who eke out a living, or even do better yet. There are rap-pickers who rise by their hooks to higher things. It is

"I notice," said his lordship, "that you have an extraor dinary number of people in America with bad tests and poor eyes, and I saw by Tur Sire that there are more dentists and coulists in the United States than in all the rest of the world. You drink iced water with bot food, and this spoils your teeth. You atrain your sight by reading fine print at the wrong time, and that ruins your eyes. Avoid such habits, take care of the eyes and teeth, and half of your dentists and eculists will seen be able to join the pioneers of Dakota in stopping these blizzards." And his lordship took a pinch of snuff.

"It is a good thing to keep an account of your amail expenses." Ex-Minister John Bigelow once said to an acquaintance, as he entered an item in his note book, His listener smiled at the remark, but took it to heart. In recently telling the story of his experience he said that up to that time, he had never thought of the amount it cost him annually for cigars and drinks and treats and other sundries. He began to itemise the cost daily. He was amazed at the end of the year when he footed up the sum at \$750. A change was wrought in him. He determined that, for the next year, he would keep such expenses down to one-third of the sum in question. "And now," he said, "within ten years I have profited by Mr. Bigelow's advice to the amount of \$5,000, which I have handed over to my wife to keep for hard times. And I have not become mean, either."

What looks like the iron railed door of a cell may be

soen just beyond the entrance to the Lincoin Bank. It is the passage way to the vault for money and valuentitled "Ad Censuram Scriptorum Veterum | ables. The cell door is always locked, and in the daygas and except for a small desk there is nothing to be seen in it besides steel and iron and copper. The floors and walls and celling are of steel four and a half inches thick. The walt is on the ground floor, and it is be-lisved that if the building should fall or be burned dewn by fire, the vault room would remain unbarmed and in guns the place would be mob proof, too. The room is not much more than twenty feet square, and a tail man from \$8 to \$1,000 a year. People keep bonds, stocks, merigages, deeds, other valuable papers, and jewels and money in them. When a man calls to cut off his coupons or look at his papers, he is identified by the his compartment. The man takes out the tin box, and is ushered into one of a series of little rooms off the vault. They are about as big as a Turkish bath disrobing closes, and contain a desk and one or more chairs. The minute of the arrival of the man, his name, the box number he opened, and a few other things are recorded in a book kept by the vault keeper. The little closet he is shown to is examined to see that there is nothing in it except the deak and writing unsterials and the chairs. When the man has elipped his coupens and brings back his tin box to put it in his safe, the time of his departure is recorded, and the closethe occupied is inspected to see that he left nothing valuable behind. Some of the rich men come to look at their papers only ence in a month or two. Others go there once in the morning, when they are going down town to their offices, and then stop there again in the afternoon when returning home. These are the men who leave there whatever extra actual money they have from day to day. But gold and silver and treasury notes are not largely left in the vault. The contents of the boxes are chiefly the papers representing money. However, at the time of the Grant & Ward failure plenty of people get frightened and brought big rolls of bills from down-town banks and and brought of rains of min from own-flows on sales and stuffed them into their compartments. Lots of men who don't rent boxes permanently did hire them then for short periods. Many of the safes are used by trustees of estates. These safes cannot be eponed by one period. For as many trustees as there are there are as many keys, and whenever the safe has to be unlocked all the trustees have to come. Each key performs a different service in opening the lock. The keeper will insert his key, twist it, and thus prepare the lock for the insertion of Trustee A. a key. Trustee A. a key is put in by him and turned, and this makes the lock ready for the key of Trustee B. At last the boils are turned and the down may be opened. This mechanical device has to be re-sorted to in order that no single trustee may get access by himself alone to the papers of the estate.

> A noticeable figure at the Vassar reunion is the Brunswick Hotel was a girl who went through collect without afriend. She had no trusted compades smong the pupils, was almost without an acquaintance to speak of, and week in and week out led the lonsilest life imaginable among 300 congeniel young woman. Girls who have studied her characteristics at a distance don's venture far in explanations. They say that they only know she repelled people, and that no one seemed to have anything to do with har further than cold formality required. At the reception she had three or four guesta, but between them and the great body of Vassar people there was precious little communion. Similar cases are known of among young men at college, where a felice has special aims and thinks he can best attain them by baving nothing to do with other students. But this is stance among girla whose natures lead them into close companionships, was solitary, and for that reason the hermit student was particularly talked about.

The Chinese Minister's Quiet Birthday. Owing to the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Chin Yen Hoon, the Chinese Minister, and suits de-elined the birthday diquer of the Chinese neerchand that was to have been civen in his honor last evaning. He called at 5 P. M. upon his countrymen in Mott sirect.

Postry and the Seasons. She (with emotion)—There's Mr. Range, the poet; he seems to be all wrapped up in his shought. He (freatingly)—Yes! I think he would look better wrapped up in an overcost.